HOW LENGTH OF SERVICE HELPS A MAN TO THE FRONT IN CONGRESS.

John Lacey, Chairman of the Public Lands ommittee - The Two Committees or Penntons - Mr. Seranton's Committee on Territories Likely to Be Busy - Calusha Grow in Congress Again,

The Reed rules not only preserve but cement power of the committees in the House. The Speaker's friends claim that they are drawn to scilitate business. In comparison with the work of the Fiftieth Congress this is true. They work better than they did in the Fifty-first Congress for the Republican majority is much greater. "We are here to do business," Major McKinley frequently shouted on the floor of the House at that time, "and we intend to do busimen " They did it with a vengeance

The Chairman of a committee either takes charge of a bill in the House, or assigns some one of his committee to do the work. There is more or less time allowed for discussion of a measure. This is divided between the one who may be in charge of a bill and the member of the committee who may be opposed to it. Say that two hours are allowed for debate. The Chairman of the committee will have one hour and the member representing the minority another hour. In subdividing the time preference is always given to the members of the committee reporting the bill. Etiquette requires this. In this way men who have introduced bills are frequently cut off from participating in the discussion. When a member introduces a bill which has been referred to his committee he frequently gets the opportunity of writing the report upon the bill, and of taking charge of it in the House. If, as is sometimes the case, the allotment of time is given to the Speaker, he also favors the members of the committee. The committees practically rule the House.

Term of service is nearly always considered by the Speaker in selecting committee Chairmen. A bill making appropriations must be considered in Committee of the Whole, unless the House should unanimously give its consent to consider it otherwise. In selecting the prethe Speaker usually consults the Chairman of the committee reporting the bill. He takes the man who will sympathise with him in points of order and otherwise smooth the ways of legislation. In view of these facts a further chapte on the Chairmen of the House committees will

be read with interest.

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands is John F. Lacey of Oskaloosa, In. He was a member of Tom Reed's first Congress, but was knocked out in the succeeding election, and reappeared in the Fifty-third Congress. This is, therefore, his third term. Lacey is a Virginian by birth, but hardly an F. F. V., of medium height. He has curly hair, a pleasing face, and is a fluent speaker. He is 54 years old, and has seen much service in the Commit-tee on Elections. Mr. Lacey has served on the committee of which he was Chairman for four years, and thoroughly understands its duties It is one of the most important committees of the House. Watchdog Holman was its Chairman in the Fiftieth Congress. Mr. Lacey is recognized as a tireless and careful worker, hones ous, and consequently has much

influence on the floor. James S. Sherman of Utica, N. Y., is the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. He has served six years in Washington. Mr. Sherman is 40 years old, and a graduate of Hamilton College. He is a well-knit gentleman, of florid complexion, with brown hair and military whiskers. He wears glasses and speaks much ease, if not force. It is rather unnsual to find an Kastern member in charge of this committee, but Sherman's work in former Congresses indicates a wise selection. The committee has charge of the Indian Appropriation bill. It appropriates more money for general supplies in the shape of provisions and biankets than any other bill. Sherman is snave and agreeable, and deservedly popular on the floor. Joseph A. Scranton of Scranton, Pa., is Chairman of the Committee on Territories. In former days this committee had much work to do It will not have an easy time of it in this Congress. The question of the admission of Arizons and of Oklahoma will be raised, and an effort probably made to put Alaska upon a territorial basis. Probably a sub-committee will be sent to Alaska to report upon its resources and quali-fications for Statehood in years to come. If so, Mr. Scranton will very likely take charge of the sub-committee, and its lines will be cast in pleasant places. This is Scranton's ninth year in the House. He was a member of the Fortyseventh, defeated in the Forty-eighth, returned in the Forty-ninth, defeated in the Fiftieth, returned in the Fifty-first, defeated in the Fiftysecond, returned in the Fifty-third Congress and broke his stair-like political progression by being elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress. A member of the Committee on Territories in the last Congress, he is one of the Screnton family f Pennsylvania, and is 57 years old. Scranton is the editor and proprietor of the Screpton daily Republican, and was Postmaster at Scranton for seven years. Social and entertaining he is particularly devoted to the interests of his

daily Republic, and was Postumater a Sersation for evera year. Social and entertaining to the proposed of the PRTy dotted to the PRTy dotted to

Congress by Mark S. Brewer. Mr. Aftken has never served on the Committee on Mines and Mining, but has had an apprenticeship on Rallways and Canals. As Detroit has millions invested in mines in Colorado, Utah, South Dakota, and elsewhere, it is to her advantage to have one of her Congressmen at the head of so important a committee. In fact, Mr. Aitken may be said to have inherited the Chairmanship. Last year Michigan had three members on this committee Mr. Weadock as Chairman, and Messrs. Richardson and Stevenson. This year Michigan has Mesers, Altken and Crump,

and Messrs. Richardson and Stevenson. This year Michigan has Messrs. Aitken and Crump. Speaker Reed has increased the committee from thirteen to fourteen members, adding an additional member by appointing Delegate Cannon of Utah.

Seth L. Milliken of Belfast, Me., is the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Milliken is known from one end of the country to the other. This is his thirteenth consecutive year in Congress. He is a rough and ready debater, a close worker, and apily rounds out the Maine delegation. He is a graduate of Union College. According to the record, he was born some timeago, if not later, in Montville, Waldo county, Me., Genial, engaging, energetic, entertaining, and obliging, he is welcome on both sides of the House. No Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has accomplished as much as Milliken. In the Fifty-first Congress, where he was also Chairman of this committee, the House appropriated over \$3,000,000 for public buildings. Thousands of mechanics were put to work throughout the country by the persistency with which the state of the House appropriated for Down-East granite. At the same time The Syn correspondent feels himself authorized to say that no \$9,000,000 will be appropriated for public buildings in this Congress. With Reed in the chair, Dingley Chairman of the Ways and Means, Houtelle on the Naval Affairs, and Milliken on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, Maine may be said to have a delegation unrivailed by that of any State in the Union. Milliken is a typical veteran in statesmanship. Although not a free silver mae, he has a silvery head, a clean-shaven face, classic features, blue eyes, and a temperament verging upon the poetic. He is loyal to his friends, and a trailieur in debate. Even his political enemies like him, and he has no difficulty in securing unanimous consent when he wants a bill considered by the House.

The Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads in his more proposed to the season ends, and no man knows

are nine Republicans and only four Democrats on this committee. Although an Eastern man. Ray is capable and energetic, and will not be governed by sectional or political considerations in his work.

The Chairman of the Committee on Education is Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania. He is a monument of the days when slavery, like an earthquake, convulsed the Union. Althouch 72 years old, gray and grizzied, he is as stately as a Norway pine. His voice is deep and somorous, his intellect acute and clear, and ho speaks with the viim characterizing the heroes of the House at the outbreak of the war. He was the Speaker of the Thirty-seventh Congress, having been elected on Independence Day, seventeen days before the battle of Bull Run. Grow was on the committee that invited and accompanied Louis Kossuth to the House of Representatives, when he made his famous speech in reply to the welcome of Speaker Howell Cobb. Visitors to the galleries always ask to have Galusha A. Grow pointed out to them. Not long ago I saw three guides in the galleries designating the spot where Grow floored Keltt of South Carolina in the Thirty-sixth Congress. The ex-Speaker entered Congress over forty-five years ago, succeeding the famous author of the Wilmot proviso. He served twelve years, being elected at one time by a unanimous vote, and was originally a Free Soil Democrat. He was a member of the last Congress.

The Chairman of the Committee on Labor is Thomas W. Phillips of New Castle, Pa. He was brought up on a farm and made a fortune out of petroleum. This is his second term in Congress. Phillips is nearly 61 years old, of medium stature, thick set, and has a long sandy beard, tinged with gray. He is said to be a great friend of labor organizations, and it is understood that many of them sent netitions to the Speaker asking for his appointment as Chairman of this committee. With such an endorsement he will undoubtedly become prominent in labor legislation before a new Congress is elected. He was a member of the committee last year, and did

this committee in the last Congress. In this Congress there are only eleven. Among them are such manufacturers as Joseph H. Walker. Lewis D. Apsley, William Lorrimore, and Paul J. Sorg. The New York member of the committee is Philip B. Low of the Harlem district. Benjamin F. Marsh of Warsaw, Ill., is Chairman of the Committee on Militia. Marsh is tail and brawny, has a powerful voice, and never fails to use it when occasion requires. He was promoted to the Chairmanship of this committee from the Committee on Military Affairs. He was a member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses. He was defeated in 1882 and returned to the Fifty-third Congress, being reelected to the Fifty-tourth. Like Seth Milliken, he was born somewhere some time ago, if not later, the Congressional Directory failing to give the exact date. In case of a war with England he would undoubtedly make the militia hum.

the third of the Committee on Claims is the Committee on War Claims. Its Claimran is Thaddeus M. Malon of Pennsylvania. His committee is in the same position as that committee is in the calendar. Malon is comparatively a new members and the committee on Private beautiful the Chambersburg district, and is 35 years old. He has thus far taken no active part in debate. The Chambers of the committee on Private boro, Ill. Smith has a Mark Twain cast of features, is drawing in conversation and deliberate in movement. He has long half of an although a lawyer and a blacksmith. This is his fourth term in Congress. He is 40 years old. Smith is a great friend of the soldier. He enjoys from the committee of the soldier. He enjoys from the committee of the committee of

statement of facts usually carries great weight, He was born in Maryland, and has taught a country school in Oregon. The Pacific coast has no more useful representative than Hermann.

The Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization is Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, Mo. Bartholdt was born in Germany in 1853. He has been a printer, a reporter, legislative correspondent, and is now the editor of the St. Louis Tribure. He was at one time a reporter on the Statis-Zritung in New York. This is his second term in Congress. He is an apt and ready debater. Aside from his sibiliant accent, he speaks the English language as perfectly as Carl Schurz. Eminently social, he has won many friends on the floor and may be regarded as a rising man in the House.

The Chairmen of the remaining committees in the House have very little work to do. Indeed, some of the committees never meet, except to organize and select a clerk.

To show how term of service aids a Congressman in reaching a position of influence in the House, the following tables will be found inter-

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PRIESTLY PECULIARITIES. SOME SPANISH-AMERICAN IDEAS

IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS. a Church Containing \$11,000,000 Worth of Gold and Silver-Courtesy to Foreignere-The Priests' Pledge of Purity-Native Adherence to Forms - Churches

Worth Seeing-Church Property Taken for Schools. The Church's Influence. This is a story of churches and priests in the Spanish Main, and that is a story over which any traveller may besitate longer than over any other that he can gather in that region. for the reason that religious zeal on the one hand and prejudice on the other will scan his work with searching eyes, and not only trip him up at every step aside from the narrow trail of absolute accuracy, but will very likely ascribe a desire to mislead the reader where only an unavoidable stumble was made. Nevertheless, it is a story that ought to be told for a variety of reasons that will readily suggest themselves, the chief of which is, as it seems

to me, the fact that here is a region waere practically there is but one Church body, and where practically every ody has been baptized into that Church.

During a journey from Panama, west and north, overland through the Spanish Main to Paso del Norte, Mexico, opposite El Paso, Tex., I was bound to see not a little of the churches and the priests and to hear no end of stories of the doings in connection with them. but of all that I saw and heard nothing seemed quite so impressive as my first glance into the great cathedral at Pueblo, Mexico. People throughout the journey had told me often that of all churches of the region this was the most magnificent, invariably explaining their admiration by saying that here was a church so rich that in spite of losses of millions of dollars' worth of gold and silver taken from it by the Mexican rulers, there remained no less than \$11,000,000 worth of precious metals within its walls, besides other articles of value. That about every English-speaking man I met in the Spanish main should have gauged the interest in the church by the amount of precious metal within its walls, was in itself a matter worth considering, and so, although not especially interested in somebody else's hoarded wealth. I went to the cathedral first of all after reaching Pueblo. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning an hour when I was likely to find few people there. Passing through what seemed to be the most-used entrance, I found a few feet beyond the door a small stand draped with a cloth that fell to the stone flagging. In the centre of the stand was a plate of solid gold,

with a cloth that fell to the stone flagging. In the centre of the stand was a plate of solid gold, six and a half inches in diameter and an eighth of an inch thick. On this gold plate, which was placed there to receive contributions, lay a copper cent of the coinage of the country.

Quite a number of visitors came and went while I was in the cathedral, and a considerable portion of them commented in English on what they saw. I heard one nice-looking old lady say to another nice old lady: "If only Brother Talmage could see this millions of gold on the walls, and on the saints—isn't it all beautiful?—but so pagan." I saw other strangers come in, and after one comprehensive look around, walk across the flagging and kneel before an image with every appearance of sincere devotion. Others, the majority of the foreigners who entered, in fact, looked about with idle curiosity for a time and then went out. But so far as I observed, no one except myself gave any attention to the striking portrayal of the wealth of the recipient and the poverty of the donor which the gold plate and the copper cent afforded. And that seemed too bad, for if it be a good, practical, sensible thing to pile up wealth in a church building, penny by penny, then here was an example for all mankind; while if there is anything that ough' to be criticised in such doings, then here was the object lesson.

In the little village of La Mesa, in the department of Santlago, in the western part of the Isthmus of Panama, and again at incroencitas, a few leagues west of La Mesa, I saw something that seemed well worth the consideration of any one studying the people from a religious standpoint. In each place a priest had incited his people to begin building a great church. Church building in these places was a matter that involved very little beside the manual labor of the members of the congregation. The walls were to be made of adobes bricks made of clay dug out of the earth and dried in the sun. Tiles are everywhere used for floors and roofs in that regio

to a new one.

One of the control of

spriests are contributed by prejudices into wronging grieviously the people among whom they live and do business.

As to the treatment the people among whom they live and do business.

As to the treatment we entent for the most part on the testimony of natives of the country. No one need believe that the priest rules there as a tyrant, even among the poor and and cross themselves before passing a church door. I saw the penny on the gold plate. But the influence of the priest is wholly personal. It is not to be taken up first of all some facts were related to me showing that an anter without the influence of the priest is wholly personal. It is not common charge among foreigners that they are licentious ought to be taken up first of all. Some facts were related to me showing that entertained by preachers in the United States. At David, in the Isthmus of Panama, the people told me their priest was to be deposed believed the present of the common of the states. At David, in the Isthmus of Panama, the people told me their priest was to be deposed believed the priest was to be deposed believed to be the priest believed to be the priest believed to be the priest believed to be priest believed to b

was done with good in land, out in pau form, will never crase to be a matter of wonder in the morth, but so it is Very likely the advith it, but the main cause, has mure, less in their religious teachings. The Spaniards brought the sword in one hand and the cross in the other, and fearing the sword, the Indians adopted the forms prescribed under the cross. They do not continue these forms of worship through fear of the sword, of course, but worship having been a matter of form only with each of the latter of the conditions that have prevailed since the Spanish occupation of the country, the forms of religion have been about the most important factors in the daily lives of the people. So it was entirely natural that people whose ideas of religion were chiefly concerned with forms should come to value forms in all other matters, to count forms as matter of the latter of the national character there which Yankees are least capable of enduring.

No description of the cathedrals and churches that were called fine works of architecture will be attempted, for the simple reason, but I saw two different church buildings that might well strike the attention of any fraveller. In the suburbs of Guatemala, on a hill that overlooks the whole city, may be found an old church that dates from the seventeenth century. It has thick walls and an arched roof of cement. It looks as if it might stand there was something about them that made a the religion of the craft of a fine and in the religion of the research of a fine and there were old images in niches there. A janitor conducted me through the church and out on the roof. He said the painting was the same and there were old images in niches there. A janitor conducted me through the church and out on the roof. He said the painting saints would have done better painting images and birds of prey and warrors in battle, because it knew more about such things, and so have the event because the central plaza.

The other church that interested me was in the might of the control of the r

My mama used Wool Boap.

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large cities, and the people take great pride in them, but they are not thurch institutions, seems nowhere apparent. But at Santing de Veraguas in the Isthmus of Panama, a town noted for its religious enthusiasm in other days, the priests had turned a church into an aspum for poor and infirm women.

The prime of the print of the nations visited were pretty well emancipated from Church control. The law of Colombia declared civil marriage invalid. A man who had been married by civil process in the United School of the lawfully married again by a comment had bought the claims the church had formerly had. The right to preach other systems of religion was everywhere guaranteed, and in one place exercised. A Presbyterian when I saked on the had none. Mr. F. Penzuti, who had sold Ribbes for the American Bible Society of New York all through Central America, told me at San José, Gusternal and the print of the

Claims the Banana Championship.

Claims the Banana Championship.

From the Richmond State.

Two Broad street celebrities Messes. Talman and Perkinson, indulged in a banana-enting match last ought. The conditions of the match were as follows: Talman was to eat more bananas in ten minutes than Perkinson or pay for the lot, otherwise a collection was to be taken up among the crowd of sports present to pay for them. The conditions were faithfully observed under the watchful eye of Referee Andrew Ginter. At the end of ten minutes Talman had concealed thirty-nine bananas and Perkinson had stored away but thirty-four. Talman is therefore the champion tonnama enter, with a challenge open to the world.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

C. M., Hochester -I am in an editorial office, am overworked, and feel nervous and thred most of the time. Please suggest treatment.

Take our Cerebrine, extract of the brain of the ex.

three times daily.

M. A. X. Have been annoyed for over a year with large pimples on my fack. Carryon suggest a curry.

Take our Thyrolding, extract of the ingroid gland, together with Natroblade Salts, three times daily. J. F. E. -1 am troubled with severe headaches and have a very sallow skin. What is the best prepara-tion for the derangement of the liver? Take Thyroidine, three times daily, and Natrolithic

Sails, each morn n.t.

Il. J. W.-Take (crebrine, extract of the brain of the ox, for the nervousness. THE DOCTOR. Columbia Chemical Co., Washington, B. C.,

OWNERS OF THE AMMAL EXTRACTS.

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THE FINEST OF LIFEBOATS.

A NEW CRAFT BUILT FOR THE SANDY HOOK STATION.

Belleved to Be Unsinkable and Uncapality able Capable of Carrying Fifty Passengers-The First of a Type Planned After Long Experiments and Much Thought, Experts on what is necessary in an absolutely

unsinkable boat have long been making experiments in the interests of the United States life-saving service. The surf boats in use have proved of little value on many occasions and have been death traps sometimes for gallant life savers. What was wanted was a lifeboat that couldn't sink under any conditions of wind and wave. Such a boat has just been built, framed upon the Government's own plans, at Port Huron, Mich. It arrived here last week, and will be out in active service at Sandy Hook at once. Five more boats from the same plans are to be constructed at once and will be stationed at points yet to be decided on along the Atlantic coast. When the boats for the East are finished six more will be built for the Pacific and the great lakes.

These boats are said to be the largest and

most complete craft for life saving in the world. They are the result of years of careful study of the problems involved, and according to Capt. Thomas D. Walker of the New York district of the life-saving service, more thought was giver to their construction than is required for a of the life-saving service in this city at 25 state street, returned last week from Port Huron, where the new lifeboat was put through a series of tests.

"The new boat is satisfactory in every way." said Capt. Walker. "It was absolutely impossible to sink her, and she proved herself the most perfect lifeboat ever constructed. I could talk for hours on the merits of this new lifesaving craft, which has so ardently been looked forward to by life savers. The boat is not only absolutely unsinkable, but she bails herself in fifteen seconds, and turn her upside down and she rights herself in about ten seconds. You can't keep her in any position except her e and you can f her as full of as it is possible for her to hold, and she empty in fifteen seconds. This boat which has just arrived will go to the Sandy Hook station and guard the water adjacent to the entrance of the harbor. The Romer Shoals will be one of the important points in her district."

Capt. Walker said the new boat had been

christened the Sandy Hook. The eleven other boats will be named, like the Sandy Hook, after their stations.

The new boats are 34 feet in length, 8 feet

in breadth outside of stem, and 6 feet in depth. They carry centreboards, and are water bal-Two masts and a set of salls are provided, and the boats can carry fifty passengers. When the sails are unavailable the boats are propelled by eight oars. That fifty lives can be saved each trip by the new boats will give a good idea of the efficiency of the craft. Heretofore thirty was about the limit, and oftener twenty. It is expected in time that every station in the service will be equipped with

boats of the Sandy Hook type.

All material used was of the very best descrip-

station in the service will be equipped with boats of the Sandy Hook type.

All material used was of the very best description and the workmanship of the most superfor quality and finish. The wood used for the outside planking consisted of two layers of 3-then mild and clear Honduras malocany, Inid diagonally across each other throughout at an angle of 45 with the keel amidships. Each plank extends in one length from level to gunwale, and between the layers is laid united canvas. Stor waters are introduced wherever the access of water is at all possible, and the most officient means are adopted to prevent leakages in an part of the boat.

The keel is of Tobin bronze. All fastening are of copper mals and gan metal boits, no iro fastenings being permitted. The keelson is a white oak, carefully tested, 25% feet long an 50s inches deep. The stern post is cut out of white oak const-knee sided three inches an moulded 44s inches outside of rabbet and scarfit to keel. The floors are of hackmatek.

Below deeks are a series of copper tanks an air-tight compartments, so arranged that it entire leant would have to be cushed before slead to keel. The floors are of backmatek.

The arasis were tested by immeration at a temperature of 105. Fahrenheit, They are preclaimed and fitted with copper wire handles for drawhit them out of the hatches. Between the cases are paddings of quarter-inch yellow but to prevent friction. There is also asystem an except and are butted under the middle of the thwart, between the states. Between the cases are paddings of quarter-inch yellow of the reaction of the warts, between the back as are paddings of quarter-inch yellow of the reaction of the part of

considerable of trustal average and Pra-street Wednesday by a crowd of men and boys attempting to catch a runaway pig. It was unelly captured by a man named lings.